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ATLANTA, GA., July 17, 1893.

"Bimetallic Theory."

Under this heading Mr. Horace White, the gentlemanly user of gold monometallism in this country, contributes a leading article to his New York Evening Post, and we find it preserved in The Nation, which is now the weekly reservoir of the more serious side of The Post. We attribute the article to Mr. White because he is the only person of intelligence in this country who has ever, so far as we know, made a public speech in behalf of gold monometallism, and because the article shows evidence of the mental blindness which cannot be separated from the advocacy of gold monometallism.

We print in another column the greater part of Mr. White's article, and we have numbered the paragraphs so that our readers may be able to refer to the statements which our comments are based on.

1. We cannot fairly discuss the question whether Mr. White understands the bimetallic theory, but he is either not familiar with it, or he has purposely stated so as to give aptness to his remarks. We have not space here to go into the scientific theory of bimetallicism. It is only necessary to state the fact—which is that it gives to the business and the industries of the people the benefit of the enlarged money basis—a volume of cash capital large enough to float a sufficient supply of sound currency, and takes away the necessity of piling up credits to the panic point. Taking the illustration of two reservoirs, which Mr. White puts forward as an objection, it must be obvious that if one reservoir is rendered useless by monometallism, its place must be filled by inflated credits, or what is just as bad, by an inflated currency.

The experience of this country under bimetallicism does not show any such fluctuations of values as The Nation suggests. When gold went to a premium silver took its place, and when silver went to a premium gold took its place, and the fluctuations were hardly visible to the business eye. Values and prices were maintained at the same profitable level. The only disturbances that occurred were such as occurred as often under the single gold standard of Great Britain. The fluctuations under the single gold standard in this country, and, in fact, all over the world, have been all in one deadly direction—down, down, down. Values have gone down, prices have gone down—and all for the benefit of a few bondholders and bankers, whose interests, as compared with those of the people, are not worth considering.

2. In this Mr. White outdoes himself. He not only states the bimetallic theory to suit himself, but he kindly prepares a reply to his objections and puts it in the mouths of the bimetallicists. And he goes to greater lengths. He takes a flat paper money argument and credits it to sound money men. What bimetallicist has ever held that the decree of the sovereign power can overcome the inequality of values? It has been left to the single gold standard element to maintain that this can be done. They say that our silver dollars are now kept at par because they are redeemable in gold, and they make this statement in the face of the fact that there is not enough gold in the country to redeem our paper money. "The really scientific bimetallicists," Mr. White hastens to say, "do not press this argument to an extreme." No; it is the really scientific goldologists who maintain it. It happens that silver is a commodity whose main function is its use by government as a money metal. It also happens that government, whether scientifically or unscientifically, has taken to itself some authority in the matter of money. It not only stamps certain metals as money, but it has reserved to itself the power to discard some of them. Silver has been thus discarded in many of the nations of Europe. It was discarded in this country in 1873 by chicanery and fraud, and it is practically discarded now. Thus deprived of its main use and function, it has depreciated in value. It is no longer a money metal. Its chief market—the mints—has been closed against it, and its only value now is that which it derives from its use in the arts and industries and from the small demand for it to coin subsidiary money—small change. If government cannot impart value to silver it cannot take it away—but why did the metal depreciate when the Indian council closed its mints to silver? Simply because another step was taken in depriving silver of its use as a money metal. Thus, while no bimetallicist claims that the decree of the sovereign power can overcome the inequality of values, every bimetallicist, as well as every person of common sense, knows that a government by opening its mints to silver bullion and bestowing upon its coinage the legal tender money function, gives to silver the use and employment to which it has been chiefly

put. The legal price becomes the market price, not because government wills it, but because the use and employment of the metal as money justifies the legal price. If the use of cotton could be doubled, would that fact tend to increase its price? On precisely the same principle, and for precisely the same reason, the opening of the mints to silver to be coined into legal tender money would increase the market price of the metal until it reached the market price.

3. We call attention to Mr. Horace White's paragraph thus numbered. If it were not printed in black and white it would be an assumption too wild to attribute to any sensible person that the Sherman law has or has not had any tendency to increase the price of silver. What would have happened if the law had been carried out—if the bullion had been coined to redeem the notes issued for its purchase—we do not know.

Under the Harrison policy, which is still in operation, the law has never been carried out, and we are now told by John Sherman in his recent letter that it was never intended that the plain terms of the law should be carried out. He declares that it was concocted for the purpose of satisfying the senators from the silver states. In the Sherman law there is not the remotest hint of bimetallicism—not the shadow of a shade. It is a measure concocted by the republicans to starve off free coinage.

4. The Sherman law has demonstrated the ability of the goldologists to buy to their use the talents of such men as figure as the republican leaders, and it has demonstrated that these men and their tools will destroy the prosperity of the people or even overturn the government should it be necessary to retain their hold on the financial legislation of the country.

5. This number brings us to the nub of Mr. Horace White's wonderful essay. There has been in times past a belief current that money was instituted for the purpose of facilitating the business of the people, but according to the Jeems Yellowplush of goldology, this is not so. Whatever may be the case in other lands, in this country money was instituted for the benefit of lenders—the bondholders and bankers—and they "control the situation." The money belongs to them and they will have their way about it. "The government has simply got to comply with the demand of the lenders," or the lenders will "ruin the country."

That is the ultimatum of goldology, and the people may make the most of it.

Call a Halt.

Progress is a good thing, but we do not want too much of it. We should go ahead in a reasonable way, and put on the brakes when our headlong speed is inconvenient or dangerous.

It is already apparent that the success of the rain-making experiments will not be an unmixed blessing. In the western country, districts, where the rain-makers have been at work, the farmers resent the innovation, and some of them have appealed to the courts to enjoin the thunder and lightning and untimely cloudbursts. Out in Lyon county, Kansas, James Butler lost a fine field of wheat by a cloudburst. He learned that A. B. Montgomery's rain-making apparatus had caused the storm and at once sued the experimenter for damages.

We do not see how the rain-makers can keep out of trouble. They cannot bring on a rain just when it will suit everybody. If they make it rain on Monday it will damage farmers who want it postponed until Wednesday, and if it comes on that day another crowd will be mad because it was not delayed until Saturday. The quantity of these artificial showers will be unsatisfactory. The farmer who has given his order for a gentle rain will boil over with rage when he gets a deluge that ruins his crops and damages his lands.

The rain-makers will go slow if they are wise. There are millions of farmers watching them all over the country, and every time these daring fellows squeeze the clouds the sheriff will be on their track. When a rain comes in a natural way the people who lose anything by it have to quietly submit, but they are not going to be drowned or washed away by these newfangled scientists who produce a flood by simply bombarding the clouds.

The Restless West.

It is not pleasant to contemplate the attitude of the western silver states, and it is decidedly unpleasant to note the general tenor of their talk.

The populists of Kansas are reorganizing the militia with the avowed purpose of having an armed force in readiness to perpetrate their power and oppress the people. Then, it will be recalled that Governor Waite, of Colorado, threatens secession or rebellion and talks about the silver men riding in blood to their horses' bridges before they will submit to the goldbugs.

Patriotic and peaceful citizens must condemn the military preparations in Kansas and the threats of rebellion in Colorado, however much they may sympathize with the people of those states in their alleged grievances. Perhaps The New York Tribune treats the situation in a very sensible way when it simply ridicules the whole business. Here is its message to Governor Waite:

"Do you know, governor, that what you said about blood flowing to the horses' bridges has struck the whole civilized world with awe? Are you aware that when that speech was cabled abroad the whole eastern hemisphere quivered with emotion? That for the last three days printers and potatoes have kept the Atlantic cables so hot with questions about you that the sea has fairly bubbled and parboiled whales are lying belly up in the water? That the Emperor William instructed the German minister to inquire at once whether it was likely that the whole 39,000 who voted for you would take up arms, because if they did, Capt. W. would have to increase the army estimates? That the emperor of Austria, conscience-stricken at the part his government has taken in the great conspiracy against silver, has shut the palace gates and devoted himself to all callers, saying, with distinctness and emphasis: 'I shall not venture out until Governor Waite feels differently toward the rest of the world?'"

This is rough on the Colorado revolutionist, but he deserves nothing better. His secession talk is so laughable that we forget the serious motive back of it. The spectacle of Colorado cutting loose from the union, with its own army and navy and custom houses along its borders, only provokes a smile. Such a

line of action certainly would not improve the silver situation. The white metal would not increase in value if the Colorado people should establish an independent republic and go to work coining silver dollars by the ton.

We agree with these angry western citizens that they have been unfairly treated, and that the demonization of silver is a crime, but the lesson of our civil war has taught us that it is cheaper and more satisfactory to settle our differences with ballots and hold our bullets in reserve for a foreign enemy. This is a government of majorities and their will must be carried out in a lawful and an orderly manner, and the disappointed minorities should get ready for the best of their defeat and get ready for another trial of strength at the polls.

This is the American way of doing business, and the great body of our people have no patience with individuals, mobs, factions or parties that make a rush for their shoguns when they see that they are outvoted. In the present instance the excited silver men are absurdly precipitate in their rash programme. With an administration elected upon a bimetallic platform, there is every reason to hope for satisfactory remedial legislation. Congress will not ignore the demands of the people, but it will pay very little attention to the agitators who say that they will ride in blood up to their horses' bridges if they cannot have their way. The surest way to injure or defeat a cause is to indulge in such intemperate talk.

Railroads and Immigration.

The July number of "Dixie" contains an editorial on the immigration problem in which the position is taken that the most practicable way of locating foreign immigrants in the south would be to colonize them, thus assuring to the new settlers the congenial relations which under our present labor conditions could not be otherwise guaranteed.

How shall this colonization be effected, and what agency or organization can be best employed to do the work? "Dixie" believes that our railway companies are the natural and logical factors of such a work. It says:

From a financial standpoint, it occurs to us that the railroads hold the only organization that can undertake this work with any assurance of success. The railroads make the only organization which would not cost a cent of this kind would be perpetual. If a syndicate were organized for the sole purpose of locating a colony of immigrants, its interest in the matter would be at an end as soon as the land was disposed of. If, however, a railroad company should purchase large tracts of land and locate desirable colonies along its right of way, its direct interest in these colonies would not cease with the sale of the land, but would be, for obvious reasons, continuing and perpetual. The colonies would be, in their freight and passenger traffic, and in the transportation of their produce, a source of revenue to the railroads, and the value and increase of that revenue would be in proportion to the success and prosperity of the colonies. Here, then, are interests naturally allied, and mutually dependent, and these conditions make up an ideal union.

In the beginning the railroad companies would have just the same opportunity as being the best agency for locating immigrants, but while the syndicate's zeal for the new settlers would die with the first transaction, the railroad's real and permanent interest in the newcomers would be just begun, and the railroad would be the best of these powerful corporations would be a source of invaluable help to the strangers, and a potent and persuasive inducement to bring the colonies to the railroads, and to the closely interwoven, the prosperity of one would minister to the profit of the other, and there would naturally develop between the railroads and the colonies an alliance which would be mutually beneficial.

It goes without saying that, in facilities for advertising lands, and for inducing and transporting immigrants, the railroads would have an immeasurable advantage over any organization that could be formed for these purposes.

It strikes us that these views are thoroughly practical and business-like. If the southern states will make an organized effort to secure a good class of foreign settlers we believe that the railroads will do everything that can be reasonably expected of them in actively aiding the movement. When we increase our population and our productive output the railroads extend their business and swell their profits. Their interests should make them the zealous and efficient promoters of immigration.

As a matter of business the south will have to take hold of this question sooner or later. We need more people, more money and more products to sell. Our statesmen and railway managers should get together and see what can be done in the way of drawing settlers in this direction.

Horace White, the goldologist of The Evening Post, has no concealments to make. He declares that the money lenders control the situation, and that, if the government cannot carry out their mandates, they will ruin the country. This is giving the people fair warning.

According to the chief fagelman of the goldologists, there would be no need for money of any kind; if there were no lenders.

Some of the goldbug newspapers are trying to convince the public that Mr. Cleveland is a very sick man. Nevertheless, he will be well enough to insist on the redemption of the pledges of the democratic platform when congress meets.

If Horace White's money lenders intend to ruin the country, they should do it now, while watermelons and blackberries are ripe.

The New York Evening Post continues to receive "the brute metal" for subscriptions.

The tail of the new comet is about as thin as the arguments of the goldologists.

Maybe it will be well to postpone all interlineal cat fights until after West End is safely annexed. It was a very shy community in 1889.

When West End comes in, Atlanta ought to give a neighborhood barbecue near the ice factory.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The little town of Tipton, Iowa, is laboring in the throes of a new religious frenzy. A new sect has struck the town called the "Heavenly Recruits." Where they came from nobody seems to know. They sprang up apparently out of the ground, or possibly fell down from heaven, and are holding services every hour of the day and night, with twelve preachers, or evangelists, who relieve one another and each in turn preach the gospel of preaching is of the most lurid fire-and-brimstone sort, and already a great many converts have been made, also several lunatics.

Somebody goes insane almost every day, and as there is no possible chance for the recruits that the end of the world is only a few days off.

Should Mr. Howell wish to write another

novel founded on the "changes and chances" of this world he had a much better plot than his last one in the career of a young journalist, who now holds a high position on the staff of The London Times. After graduating from Harvard university not long ago, the young man got a subordinate position in a Boston daily, where it was his duty to do book reviewing and other back work. He manifested considerable ability and after a time was sent to Montreal to report something that was going on. Before he had been there a few hours he noticed an elderly gentleman, who was watching him very closely, and that evening this man sent him his card and desired to call on him. They met and the old gentleman said that he was a member of the British parliament, and that he was very much struck by the similar resemblance of the young journalist to a son of his that had recently died. They became better acquainted. The old gentleman visited his home, made the acquaintance of his parents, and finally insisted on taking him to England, where he soon got him into The Times office, and he has just been sent as a special commissioner of the editor of The Times to Paris. W. M. Fulton is the young man's name, and every particular of the story is vouched as true by his friends.

PUBLIC OPINION.

St. Louis Republic: India has changed the immediate conditions and none of us can intelligently estimate to what extent. It has not changed the principles of monetary science, but it has not unduly worried the south afraid to stand up for the principles that have been proved right. If the common people of India are too meek to oppose the plans of the British, we are not. We can suspend the Sherman silver stock substitute coinage law that will give us the standard of values and the kinds of coin that suit our American producers.

New York Sun: It will take more than the intercessions of the protectionists, whether these are timid republicans or compromising democrats who care more for protection than they care for the good faith of their party, to outweigh Mr. Cleveland's decision. The tariff is a tariff, and it is a tariff for revenue only. That protection was made solemnly and publicly to the whole country, the denials of it come from the back streets of the backwoods.

New York World: The people who compose the great army of consumers are not distressed. There has not yet been any serious cutting of incomes by reason of the scare in Wall street. The rule of advancing or at least sustained rates has prevailed. The money market and the stock exchange have felt the pressure, and through them debtors and applicants for further loans or extensions have been pinched. This is chiefly due to the fact that confidence in the silver purchase act, and if confidence is restored by the repeal of the Sherman law a period of unusual prosperity is almost sure to follow.

Editor Pat Walsh has been doing great work for Augusta, and, indeed, for the state, in his recent letters from abroad. He seems to enjoy hard work in hot weather.

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Savannah Press: The lawyers of Augusta will present to the present the name of Hon. Joseph B. Cumming for the next year, the supreme bench. Major Cumming is one of the ablest men in the south. He would be an honor to the highest legal tribune in the world.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

She'll still be there.

What will Georgia do when the melon crop is harvested?—Exchange.

O, Georgia'll be a-livin' when the melon crop is in—

When there's little less o' summer an' o' sun;

For the corn is hangin' an' is ready for the bin,

An' the sweet potato vines are on the run!

An' the cane is growin' juicy for the grindin' at the mill,

An' the punkin's like a big an' yellow moon;

An' the Mountain Dew is drippin' in the shadows o' the still,

An' the fiddle stridin' are twangin' for a tune!

An' the fireplace is ready for the heavy logs o' oak,

An' the hick'rynuts will give us all a chance;

An' a feller'll kiss his sweetheart, an' another'll tell his joke,

An' the cabin floor'll be creakin' to the dance!

O, Georgia'll be a-livin' when the melon crop is in—

When there's little less o' summer an' o' sun;

So, balance to your partners for the dance'll soon begin—

An' the fiddle's in a fidget for the fun!

A Georgia editor complains that he was robbed at the world's fair. What do the pickpockets in Chicago want with one shirt and a railroad pass?

The weekly editors had a great time in Florida. Those who have returned brought many curiosities with them in the shape of sea shells, board bills and alligators.

Wanted the Law on His Side. "Well," said the lawyer to the rural justice, "you sent for me?"

"Yes," said the justice. "I want some advice about this here prisoner. He's been ketchin' stealin' hogs, an' as I hain't got no law book, I don't know if I'm entitied to lynch him, or not?"

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SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

At Warrenton, just before a recent hail, two women went out to inspect the gallows and satisfy their curiosity. Arrived on the spot, one of them expressed a desire to know how the thing worked. "Put your head in the noose," said the other. "And I'll show you."

For the novelty of the thing his companion suited the action to the word, when—"click!" and down shot the trap!

The noose was not in position, however, and slipped off the head of the frightened fellow just in time to save him from being jerked out of the world!

Neither of those adventurous young men have any further desire to test the efficacy of the sheriff's preparations for dispatching people from this world to the next.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill, who live near Blairsville, had a thrilling experience with a rattlesnake recently.

They were walking in an old field, and Mr. Hill was in front, chatting with his wife. Suddenly the attention of the latter was directed to a furious rattlesnake, striking in the most dreadful manner at her husband.

He seemed unconscious of the snake's presence; his wife attempted to speak to him and warn him of his danger, but fright had deprived her of speech.

It was an awful moment. But finally, she darted forward, seized him by the arm and after leading him back some distance told him what was the matter.

VOLL

YOU
NEEDN'T

MELT.

We have what you need in thin Coats, Negligee Shirts and Straw Hats. A little money goes a long way. Our

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Suits has been made more attractive by the addition of other lines. If you want clothes you can't afford to pass us.

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IT IS APPETIZING.

No breakfast is complete without a cup of our famous Kijano coffee. The Kijano is growing in popularity every day. It is a combination coffee, so blended as to give the best results, both in strength and flavor. Why use poor coffee, weak coffee, mixed coffee when you can always get our Kijano? For four years it has possessed the same high quality, rich color and fine flavor that still

characters in it. We keep it only in the best fresh parched, but grind it when desired. Now, a word as to bread. Our Regal patent flour is always the best, the perfect result, whether used in "pastry, bread, rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them by using our Regal patent flour. The Regal possesses all the nutritious qualities of the wheat, yet is as white as snow, and is ground so perfect that it will not fail to rise. We always buy it direct from our mill, so that it is absolutely pure. Don't be misled and let them tell you that such and such flour is as good as the Regal. Get the best at once, and the problem of good bread will be solved.

Another necessity in a good breakfast is good butter. Now, we believe that it is better to have one that they can always get from one of our stores. We sell the best, but the best, pure genuine Jersey. Our butter, too, is kept scrupulously clean and nice. It is put up in one pound packages wrapped in linen paper and kept in a refrigerator. It is not delivered at your house soured and mushy, with brown paper sticking to it. It is one of the best butters like an ice cream and the butter is delivered first class.

As to meats, for breakfast you can take your choice of spring chickens, of which we always keep a good stock, or of fine English breakfast bacon, or of the Ferris or Dove

hain, of our dried beef, broiled, makes
a most delicious and healthy snack.
rice is always good. Our Sarong, chips are
fresh and crisp. In relishes we have every-
thing you can wish, such as L. and P. sauce,
corn, tomato, crisp, and hotspic relish, pepper,
sauce, mushroom and walnut sauce, etc.
Our Talo tea is good for breakfast, dinner
and supper. It is delicate in flavor and will
please the most fastidious. It is the highest
grade of the very best quality.

Come and try us.


You will always get the freshest and finest
of everything. Besides, you will find every-
thing you want.


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provided at rate of \$36.50 per month, as an
average for the four years, exclusive of outfit.
New cadets report September 1st.
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KIRK'S **COMMERCIAL** **COPIER** **PRYOR** **AND** **MUNSTON**
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 For Boys and Young Men.
 A Military College
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 classes. Full courses in Civil Engineering, Science, Mathematics, Classical courses. Complete Business College Department. Preparatory Medical courses for young men leading to study medicine. Practical instruction in Telegraphy. Location famous for Beauty and Health. Warm Beach and Sea. Write for a copy of the advantages of the education at low rates. Write the Registrar. Is given full particulars, address **DAVID MILBANT BROWN, Winston, S. C.**

July 15-4 127.

HUNTER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY,
TO 1-2 North Broad Street, near Peachtree.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Practical. Session will begin Monday, September 4th. B. T. HUNTER, Principal.
July 14-422a

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SCIENCE HILL
An English and classical school for girls

The oldest school for girls in the south. Teachers are graduates of the best colleges. Fits for Wellesley. Accommodations first-class in every particular. W. T. Poynter, Shelbyville, Ky. June 23-26t-eod

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SOUTHERN 1906.

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On 1st of September we move to "The
Grand" building on Peachtree street, and
our University will then be composed of the
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Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy,
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Best of business references furnished. Address
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If you do, come and see me at once. I
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bargains. I do not intend to carry a pat-
tern over to next season if cost prices
will close them out.
ELSTON, THE TAILOR.
3 East Alabama St.
N. B.—A few of those uncalculated suits
left which I will sell at your own figures.
July 12-17

IN DURANCE VILE.

A. M. Lupo, E. P. Sevier's Business
Manager, Under Arrest,
CHARGED WITH LARCENY AFTER TRUST.

Mr. Sevier Says Lupo Didn't Make Full
Return, and Lupo Says He Intend-
ed Nothing Wrong.

A. M. Lupo, a young Atlanta man who
was once engaged in business here, was
arrested in Marietta, Ga., yesterday morn-
ing on a warrant sworn out by Mr. E. P.
Sevier, the furniture man of this city.
Lupo is charged with larceny after trust.
He was brought to the city by detailed Of-
ficer Wilson yesterday afternoon and lock-
ed up at police headquarters, where he
awaits a hearing under the warrant.
Lupo was in the employ of the gentleman
who caused his arrest until last Friday
afternoon, when Mr. Sevier placed an-
other man in Lupo's place and discharged
him. Lupo's discharge was due, it is un-
derstood, to Mr. Sevier's suspicions that
his feelings were not straight. The war-
rant and Lupo's arrest followed closely
after his discharge.

Mr. E. P. Sevier is engaged in the fur-
niture business in Atlanta, and has a branch
house in Marietta. For several months
Lupo has been the business manager of
the Marietta branch. Sevier had the
greatest confidence in him and his weekly
reports of business were always prompt
and faultless.

It seems, however, a few days ago the
reports were not accompanied by the re-
quisite amount of cash and Mr. Sevier's
anxiety was aroused. He wrote to Lupo
for an explanation, but heard nothing. As
the days passed and no report was made
of the money that had not been forwarded,
Mr. Sevier became more and more an-
xious, and a few days ago sent one of his
employees to Marietta to ascertain the con-
dition of things.

The messenger sent to Marietta return-
ed to the city and reported that Lupo was
doing business as usual. Mr. Sevier again
wrote to Lupo and asked for a full ex-
planation of the matter. Receiving no
answer, Mr. Sevier on last Friday sent
a man to Marietta to relieve Lupo of the
management of the business. To the man
who took his place Lupo stated that he
would be in Atlanta yesterday and would
see Mr. Sevier about the differences
between them.

Mr. Sevier was very much put out on
account of Lupo's failure to arrange the
matter at the proper time, and Saturday
night he swore out a warrant against Lupo
and placed it in the hands of the Atlanta
police. The Marietta officials were noti-
fied and yesterday Lupo was arrested at
his home.

Lupo stated to a Constitution reporter
that he had no intention to defraud Mr.
Sevier and believed he could arrange the
trouble. He said if he had intended fraud
he would have been in Atlanta of his own
accord before the time he was brought here
by an officer if he had not been arrested.
Lupo is about thirty years old. He was
formerly engaged in business here.

Do not let that third feeling hang onto you
till the heat of misadventure, but get rid of it
at once, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which
will give you strength and vigor. Sold by
druggists.

Through Train Service Via E. T. Va. and
Ga. and Q. and C. Routes.
The Cincinnati limited leaves Atlanta
via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Geor-
gia daily at 6:35 o'clock a. m., arriving at
Cincinnati at 10:40 o'clock p. m. and Chi-
cago at 7:35 o'clock a. m., through train to
Cincinnati, with through sleepers to Chi-
cago.
The Chicago limited leaves Atlanta at
2:10 o'clock p. m., arriving in Cincinnati
at 6:25 a. m. and Chicago at 4:30 o'clock
p. m. Solid trains from Miami to Cincinnati
with Pullman's finest cars attached. The
only line running through sleepers
between Georgia and Chicago via Cin-
cinnati.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.
Half Rates to Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana
via the E. T. Va. and G. P. August 2 and 3.
The Richmond and Danville and Georgia
Pacific will, on August 24 and 25, sell
round trip tickets to Arkansas, Texas and
Louisiana at rate of one fare for the round
trip. These tickets will be good to re-
turn within thirty days from date of sale.
Choice of routes via Memphis,
Shreveport and New Orleans is offered.
Excellent through car arrangement. Three
through trains daily.
(The quickest and cheapest route is via Bir-
mingham. For particulars write A. A.
Veno or W. H. Taylor, agents, No. 10
Kimball house, Atlanta, July 16-8

Berlitz School of Languages, 17 East Cain
Street.
Special classes will be formed for stu-
dents desiring to study French, German
or Spanish. For particulars or information
call on or address Professor Edward Well-
hoff, Director.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Geor-
gia is only four hours the quickest line to
Tate Springs, Tenn., by vestibule train,
leaving Atlanta 6:35 a. m., arriving Tate
Springs 4:58 p. m. July 15-17

HARVEST EXCURSIONS
To Western Points by the E. T. V. & G.
August 24 and 25 tickets will be sold
at half rates. Call on E. E. Kirby, city
ticket agent, corner Kimball house, R.
A. Williams, ticket agent, 42 Wall street.
July 15-17

For Rent.
Several nice rooms on second floor of
Constitution building. Can be made into a
suite of offices or changed to suit desirable
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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best
of all remedies for children teething; 25c.
a bottle.

Harvest Excursions to Arkansas and Texas
The Western and Atlantic railroad and
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rail-
way will sell round trip tickets to Ar-
kansas and Texas for one fare for the round
trip, or half regular rates.
These tickets are to be sold August 24
and 25, good to return within thirty days.
Stop-overs will be granted west of the Mis-
sissippi river.
For maps, circulars and other informa-
tion write to J. W. Hicks, T. P. A., J. L.
Edmondson, T. P. A., J. H. Latimer, G.
T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. July 15-24

Through Vestibule Trains Atlanta to Chicago
The velvet vestibule leaving Atlanta at
10 a. m. via the Western and Atlantic
railroad and Nashville, Chattanooga and
St. Louis railway, runs solid to Chicago,
carrying Pullman coaches and palace sleep-
ing cars through without change via Evans-
ville, arriving in Chicago next morning at
8:58 o'clock, 22 hours and 58 minutes.
The world's fair flyer, leaving Atlanta
at 2:15 p. m., runs solid to Louisville and
carries Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta
to Chicago via Monon route from Louis-
ville.

Train No. 4 leaving Atlanta at 8:20 p. m.
carries Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta
to Chicago via Louisville and Pennsylvania
lines through without change.
Three daily trains Atlanta to Chicago.
For sleeping car berths call upon or write
to R. D. Mann, T. A., No. 4 Kimball house,
or C. B. Walker, Ticket Agent, Union depot,
Atlanta, June 28-1m

Ladies' Tan Oxfords

Worth \$1.25 to Close Out at 50c.

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Regular Price \$1.50, to Close Out 50c.

Ladies' Finest Oxfords

Worth \$3, \$4 and \$5, to Close Out \$2 and \$2.50

Ladies' \$2 Oxfords Now \$1.25.

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Monday, July 17th,

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Popular Prices—15, 25, 35; 50c—No Higher!

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- 1 new 13"x8" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
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- 20 Power Drill Presses, assorted sizes, from 20" to 24", with hand feed and back geared and power feed.
- A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machinery, such as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tenoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Etc.
- 1 8" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).
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- 1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).
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- 1 4 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Dutton's).

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VIA EVANSVILLE.

	No. 96	No. 4
Leave Atlanta, W. & A. R. R.	10 00 a. m.	8 20 p. m.
Leave Chattanooga, N. C. & St. L. R. R.	7 15 p. m.	1 07 a. m.
Leave Nashville, L. & N. R. R.	7 45 p. m.	7 00 a. m.
Leave Evansville, E. & T. H. R. R.	12 45 a. m.	1 05 p. m.
Leave Terre Haute, C. & E. I. R. R.	4 00 a. m.	1 25 p. m.
Arrive Chicago, C. & E. I. R. R.	8 58 a. m.	9 40 p. m.

	No. 92	No. 4
Leave Atlanta, W. & A. R. R.	2 15 p. m.	8 20 p. m.
Leave Chattanooga, N. C. & St. L. R. R.	7 15 p. m.	1 07 a. m.
Leave Nashville, L. & N. R. R.	7 45 p. m.	6 50 a. m.
Leave Evansville, E. & T. H. R. R.	12 45 a. m.	1 05 p. m.
Leave Terre Haute, C. & E. I. R. R.	4 00 a. m.	1 25 p. m.
Arrive Chicago, Pean. Lines.	5 45 p. m.	9 45 p. m.

Train No. 96 is vestibule train from end to end, consisting of Pullman's finest coaches,
sleeping and baggage car and runs solid from Atlanta to Chicago, through without change
via Evansville.
Train No. 92 runs solid Atlanta to Louisville, and carries Pullman sleeping car Nava-
nah to Chicago through without change, via Monon route. This train connects in union
depot, Louisville, with solid trains Louisville to Chicago without change, via both Monon
Route and great Pennsylvania lines, carrying Pullman Palace Cars Louisville to Chicago.
Train No. 4, leaving Atlanta at 8:20 p. m., carries Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars At-
lanta to Chicago through without change, via Louisville and Pennsylvania lines.
Direct connection made at Atlanta and all points in the south and southwest. Quick-
est time by about three hours. Safest and best route.

Jos. M. Brown, T. M. C. E. Harman, G. P. A.

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June 25-2m

NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Com-
pany, Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1893.—This is
to notify the public that the Amazon Fire
Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., has
withdrawn from business in the state of
Georgia. Said company has cancelled all
policies issued by it in the state of Georgia,
and has satisfied and paid all losses and all
claims of its policy holders in the state of
Georgia, and on the twenty-first day of
August, 1893, will make application to Hon.
Wm. A. Wright, comptroller general and
insurance commissioner of the state of Geor-
gia, for leave to withdraw from the state
treasury the \$25,000 of bonds of the Amazon
Insurance Company now on deposit with
him.
DAVID H. BAKER, President.
Amazon Insurance Company.

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You can ordinarily get the party to deliver your
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VOL. X

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